

LYSENKO, P.; SHEMYAKIN, I.; GLAZKOV, P.; SOSMIN, A.; MATTSIM, P.

Remarkable school of management. Mast. ugл. 7 no. 7:3-8 Jl '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Predsedatel' postoyanno deystvuyushchego proizvodstvennogo soveshchaniya shakty imeni Kalinina tresta Prokop'yevskugol' (for Lysenko).
2. Predsedatel' shakhtnogo komitata shakty imeni Kalinina tresta Prokop'yevskugol' (for Shemyakin).
3. Predsedatel' postoyanno deystvuyushchego proizvodstvennogo soveshchaniya shakty "Koksovaya-1" imeni Stalina tresta Stalinsugol' (for Glazkov).
4. Predsedatel' postoyanno deystvuyushchego proizvodstvennogo soveshchaniya shakty No. 4-5 tresta Prokop'yevskugol' (for Sosmin).
5. Sekretar' gorkoma profsoyuza rabochikh uзol'noy promyshlennosti g. Stalina (for Matytsin).

(Mine management)
(Coal mines and management)

NESTERENKO, Semen Leont'yevich; GLAZKOV, P.G., inzh., retsenzent;
SERDYUK, V.K., inzh., red.; LIKHOTA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Instructions on safety techniques for foundrymen pouring
metal into molds] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia
zalivshchikov form metallom. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1956. 33 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Founding--Safety measures)

GLAZKOV P.G.

15. PROTECTION OF COOLING TOWERS FROM FREEZING
I. A. Vlasov, P. G. Glazkov, D. N. Zhdanov,
Bull. Standar., 1987, No. 1, 19-23. In Russian.

An analysis is given of various operation regimes for different spraying and air-supply conditions employed in North America to find effective measures of protecting cooling towers against freezing at the inlet air ports or on the shells. The tests were conducted on a cooling tower with tractive area of 1800 m², water consumption of 5000 m³/h, condenser height 4 m and height of shell 6.27 m. The best distribution of water on the shells from the spraying impact was first studied. Test were made with the whole spraying apparatus working at minimum and maximum load, and also with the operation only of nozzles arranged in the peripheral zone, the central channels being closed by gates. Peripheral operation in conjunction with the installation of perforated tubing under the top baffle of the air ports was found to result in reduced freezing of the ports and shells.

Central Electricity Generating Board Digest

133-1-4/24

AUTHORS: Glazkov, P.G., Dunayev, N.Ye., Kuzub, A.G., and Panov, G.A.

TITLE: The Production of Low-manganese Pig Using Krivoy Rog Ores
and Donets Coke (Vypiavka malomanganovistogo chumuna na
Krivorozhskikh rudakh i Donetskem koke)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, no.1, pp. 14 - 20 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Transfer of the blast furnaces on the above works to the production of pig iron with a manganese content of about 0.6 - 0.9% (as against 1.9% previously produced) is escribed. The decrease in manganese content was carried out in stages with simultaneous increase in slag basicity (CaO/SiO_2 about 1.3) and alumina content of slag (to about 10%) without encountering any operational difficulties. Chemical composition of raw materials is given in Table 1. Furnace-operating data - Tables 2 and 3. The dependence of sulphur content in pig on manganese content at various levels of silicon content - Fig. 1. The average monthly composition of iron and slag - Table 4. The dependence of sulphur content in pig on slag basicity - Fig. 5. It is concluded that under works' operating conditions, the transfer of furnaces to the production of low-manganese pig increased the output of iron by 5-6%, decreased the coke rate by 6.5%, decreased the consumption of manganese ore by 73.5% and increased the consumption of fluxes by 6.72%. The cost of

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155-1-4/24

The Production of Low-manganese Pig Using Krivcy Rog Ores and Donets Coke

production of pig iron decreased by 5.18%. There are 4 tables, 5 figures and 7 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: Stalino Metallurgical Works (Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

134-78-5-C/29

AUTHORS: Glazkov, P.G., Ofeyandish, A.M., Drushliak, I.I.,
Nestorovich, R.F. and Gleyzner, G.T., Bognard

TITLE: Smelting of Steel from Low Manganese Iron (Vysokivka Stali
iz malomanganistogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL: 'Stal', 1953, Nr 2, pp 209 - 213 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of low-manganese iron on the operation of open-hearth furnaces and the quality of the metal produced was carried out by a comparative study of the individual operating factors for heats in which low-manganese iron (230 heats) and normal iron (222 heats) were used. Heats carried out on the same furnace were usually compared. Low-manganese iron was poured directly into open-hearth furnaces while normal iron was about 40% of heats was passed through a mixer. Smelting of steel was carried out by the scrap-ore process in 130-ton open-hearth furnaces with magnesite-chromite roofs, fired with a mixture of coke-oven and blast furnace gas. Due to the high sulphur content in the coke oven gas (13-16 l/m³) a considerable amount of limestone was used in the charge, about 90 kg./ton of finished steel. During smelting slag was changed twice during the melting and refining periods with subsequent 'skin' of fresh slag by lime additions. Heats were intensive and short with the

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153-58-5-6/29

Smelting of Steel from Low Manganese Iron

reduction of manganese, the content of which during pure boiling was not controlled. Chemical composition of low-manganese pig: % Si 0.79, Mn 0.91, S 0.034 and that of normal manganese pig: % Si 0.78, Mn 1.35, S 0.046 (Fig.1). Frequency distribution of the manganese content after melting (A) and before deoxidation (B) - Fig.2; changes in the slag composition during smelting with low-manganese pig (numerator) and ordinary pig (denominator) - Table 1; frequency distribution of sulphur in the finished metal - Fig.3; the dependence of the sulphur content in the metal after melting on the sulphur content of the pig - Fig.4; the dependence of sulphur content in metal after melting on the duration of charging and heating of the charge - Fig.5; the dependence of the velocity of desulphurization and sulphur content at the beginning of boiling on sulphur content of metal after melting - Fig.6; frequency distributions of phosphorus during various smelting periods - Fig.7; and the influence of the transfer to smelting low-manganese iron on the consumption of materials and related to it, the cost of production of steel - Table 2. Conclusions: The content of manganese in metal during the finishing period in casts with low-manganese pig was lower by 0.02-0.04% than that in casts with the usual pig, although the transfer of manganese from charge

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Smelting of Steel from low-Manganese Iron

135-5.1-5-6/19

to metal was increased from 31.3 to 42%. Cr transfer to low-manganese pig, the condition for the desulphurisation of the metal bath deteriorated and the content of sulphur in metal after melt out increased on average by 0.004%. This led to a prolongation of the finishing period and an approximately 1% decrease in the output of open-hearth furnaces. The reduction of metal with a required low sulphur content becomes less difficult. In heats with low-manganese pig, the content of sulphur in metal after the melt out increases with increasing sulphur content of pig, while with the usual pig, its sulphur content up to 0.05% has no influence on the sulphur content of metal after the melt out. The transfer to low-manganese pig had no influence on desulphurisation of the bath during refining, on the removal of phosphorus and on the process of slag formation, but the yield of good metal increased by 0.3%, the consumption of ore decreased by 0.75 kg/ton of steel and the amount of ferro-manganese used for deoxidation increased by 1kg/ton of ste 1. The quality of steel produced from low-manganese pig did not deteriorate while the reduction costs somewhat decreased (by 11.62 roubles/ton). The application of low-manganese pig for the production of steel would be effective.

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Smelting of Steel from Low Manganese Iron

132-50-3-3/19

if coke oven gas used for firing was desulfurized.

There are 2 tables and 7 figures and 9 Sov. differences.

ASSOCIATION.: Svetlanskij metalurgicheskiy zavod
(Stalingrad Metalurgical Works)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 4/4

307/137-59-5-9809

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 47 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Glazkov, P.G.

TITLE: Smelting and Reduction of Low-Manganous Cast Iron

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz Stalinskogo ekon. adm r-na, 1958, Nr 5, pp 17 - 21

ABSTRACT: The author presents results of a new technology for the smelting and reduction of low-manganous cast iron brought into use at the Stalino Metallurgical Plant on the basis of experience made at Eastern USSR plants and also of experiments carried out at the Plant during 1956 - 57. The basic factors in the new technology were the changes in the slag process and high heating up of the hearth; slag basicity was brought to 1.28 - 1.30, with 7 - 10% Al_2O_3 and 3 - 4% MgO content. The cast iron temperature at the moment of tapping was 1,460° - 1,500°C. As a result, when Mn-ore was fully removed from the charge of blast furnace Nr 3, its smooth operation was not impaired; efficiency was raised by 5 - 6%, cost price of the cast iron was reduced by 6 - 7%. [S]

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SOV/137-59-5-9809

Smelting and Reduction of Low-Manganese Cast Iron

content in the cast iron decreased by a factor of 1.5 - 1.8, [Mn] did not exceed 0.2%, Si did practically not change. To determine the efficiency of open-hearth reduction of low-manganese cast iron, 222 smelts were carried out at the Plant with conventional cast iron and 287 smelts were made with low-manganese cast-iron containing on the average 0.91% Mn, i.e., half as high as the conventional amount (1.86%); the S content was diminished by 1.2 - 1.5 times in comparison to the conventional amount. In low-manganese cast-iron reduction the consumption of Fe-ore decreased on the average by 1 ton per smelt (7 - 7.5 kg/t of steel). Duration of the smelt was shortened by 0.08 hours (in operation with unpurified coke gas). [S] in the steel did practically not change but the desulfurization rate during the polishing period increased from 0.005 to 0.007% per one hour. As a result 60% of S eliminated during the finishing stage departed from the metal during the time of clean bubbling. The Fe-Mn consumption for deoxidizing and alloying increased on the average by 1.1 kg/t of steel. A total economy of 11.62 rubles per 1 ton of steel was attained with the use of low manganese cast iron.

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Card 2/2

G.Ch.

AUTHOR: Glazkov, I.G.

SCV/130-74-6-1/26

TITLE: Along the Path of Technical Progress (Po puti tekhnicheskogo proressa)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, no 6, pp 1 - 2 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The author states that production at the Stalingrad Metallurgical Works has been greatly increased since 1940 with substantially the same number of units by following a technically progressive policy and elevating the creative activity of workers and engineers. He gives examples of developments in which the works has led, including: evaporative cooling of open-hearth and blast furnaces and the production of low-manganese, low sulphur (under 0.04%) pig iron in the south. The low-manganese iron is smelted with a slag basicity of at least 1.30, a silicon content in the iron of at least 0.65, at least 7% Al_2O_3 in the slag and with at least 30% of the total flux as dolomitized limestone. The central works laboratory have established a relation between racial carbon dioxide distribution in the blast furnace tundish and top-gas temperature and the latter is now used for process control. A special radioactive level-meter has been developed at the works to enable dust losses from the blast furnace to be found easily.

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Along the Path of Technical Progress

SIV/130-56-6-1/2C

and this is undergoing works tests. In the melting shop, open-hearth furnace roof construction was improved in 1957 and diasp-chromite bricks have been used in the upper checker levels; low-carbon steels have been produced without preliminary heating in the furnace and the content of aluminium for desoxidation has been reduced; input weights have been increased, enabling output of rolled products to be raised by 3.1%; castings, including type 25 13 low-alloy reinforcement, have been produced; radioactive isotopes are widely used for steel-melting investigations. In the rolling mills reconstruction, automation, mechanisation and improved pass design have been advantageously carried out, one of the examples given by the author being the adoption of fluted rolls in the three-high stand of the first mill. The author names the following works' personnel as being among those who have contributed useful inventions: Disko, Dubchenko, Oleksa, Kotov and Kovtorin. He states that savings through suggestions adopted in 1957 are about 4 million roubles. At present, a large,

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Along the Path of Technical Progress

SCW/130-58-6-1/2C

continuous-casting installation is being built in the melting shop, and a large heat-treatment shop is to be built shortly. Research work is continuing.

ASSOCIATION: Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Stalino Metallurgical Works)

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1. Industrial plant - USSR 2. Metallurgy - Development

18.5200

REF ID: A6571

AUTHORS: Belov, I. V. (Institute of Technical Physics, USSR Academy of Sciences); Vilkov and L. I. (Institute of Metal Physics, USSR Academy of Sciences); Yefimov, N. A. (Institute of Metal Physics, USSR Academy of Sciences)

TITLE: Delivery of Alloyed Graphite to the Electric Melting Process

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1976, No. 10, p. 13-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Particular combination of metal delivery methods used by Shan'kova plant to produce graphite electrodes for electric arc furnaces is described. The methods include: casting of molten metal in crucible, granulation of molten metal, and crystallization of molten metal in air. Air blowing (7 to 10 liters/liter) is required during granulation by compressed air. Graphite electrodes are delivered by a simple and reliable method of granulation of molten metal supply. At Shan'kova and Tula-type plants (both tungsten plants) (Shan'kova plant produces tungsten alloyed graphite), granulated metal is delivered at the melting shop. At Staling Plant, granulated metal is delivered to the

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Delivery of AL to Gud' Pust'ya, Arzhi
Intensify the Melting Process

heat-pipe process with liquid fuel burning and
down-coming flame. It is noted that the authors
formulate flammes and temperature control. The authors
compare the new method with the old (see the
table). The following article is also cited:
penalty: Pashkovskii, V. I., et al., "On the
Dynamical, I. I., Kuznetsov, V. V., and
M., Moyshevich, G. L., *Combustion and
The authors compare the new method with the old
combustion in a closed chamber with air and
air blown into the nozzle by a fan. The results
with an especially high rate of burning. The
Intensification of burning is due to the use of
method in which the fuel is heated. Consequently,
ulsately, combustion occurs at a low temperature.
air/thermal fuel ratio can be reduced. The melting
temperature is reduced and the time of melting. A simple
control would suffice. The authors cite the following
partial fuel combustion in the heat-pipe process:
Figures; I and II, p. 10-12.*

Card 2/4

Document 5
Intelligence Information

ASSOCIATION: All available information
is contained in this document.
Source: [redacted]
Date: [redacted]

Card 5/4

Dell'Orto, et al., 1970, p. 100
Intensity-time profile, P(t),

Radioisotope source at F₀ = 1000 mCi/min.
Melt temperature = 100°C
10% Flux

Performance parameter

Number of N.....

Melt time profile, T_m(t).....

Mean Time to Liquidation, t_{ml}.....
10⁻³ sec./s.

Furnace Pressure (P_f).....

Arbitrary Flux (F₀).....
10⁻³ Ci/min.
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S/137/62/000/001/014/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Glazkov, F. G., Sladkoshteyev, V. T., Telesov, S. A., Ofengenden, A. M., Strelets, V. M., Murzov, K. P.

TITLE: Study of the operation of a multi-Jet casting unit for continuous pouring of steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 62, abstract 1V392 ("Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov", 1961, no. 7, 133-142)

TEXT: On the basis of temperature measurements of steel in the furnace, in the ladle of 140-ton capacity, and also in a 2-stopper intermediate casting unit, and in the jets from the ladle and the casting unit, the heat losses of molten steel in the process of tapping and founding were determined. It was established that the first 18 - 20 tons of steel proceeding from the ladle and the casting unit have a relatively low temperature, which then increases and remains stable practically to the end of the founding. Taking into account that the low temperature of the first portions of the metal is the result of heat losses expended upon the heating up of the lining of the ladle and the casting unit and leads to a rapid obstruction of the channels of the steel-pouring

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Study of the operation of a multi-jet ...

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A060/A101

nozzles, it is recommended to heat up the working layer of the lining up to 1,300 - 1,400°C. It is indicated that the raising of the lining temperature of the casting-unit lining between the limits 1,000 - 1,350°C reduces the steel temperature drop by 8 - 10°C per 100°C lining temperature increase. It is pointed out that the total obstruction of the nozzle channels is eliminated at the temperature of molten rimmed and killed (medium-carbon) steel in the furnace before tapping and in the casting unit (after pouring 3-6 tons), equal to 1,625 - 1,650 and 1,530 - 1,550°C respectively. Testing was carried out upon the composite nozzles of fire-clay with zirconium, high-alumina, and magnesite bushings, and also upon biceramic ones with argillo-graphite and high-alumina working layer. It was established that in the course of pouring rimmed steel the lowest channel erosion and the most stable metal flow is ensured by high-alumina and zirconium bushings. In pouring killed steel it was established that the method of reducing the steel with Al has an effect upon the nature of steel action upon the nozzle material. In pouring steel reduced with Al during tapping the heat, the nozzle channel becomes stopped up in the course of pouring and requires repeated burning out with O₂. However, also in that case the best result is obtained with a zirconium bushing. In reducing killed steel with Al the most stable flow of metal in the jet from the casting unit was demonstrated

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Study of the operation of a multi-jet ...

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A060/A101

by zirconium and high-alumina bushings. Computational formulae are given for determining the channel diameter of the nozzle in the casting unit, which ensures a given flow of rimmed or killed steel.

I. Granat

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]



Card 3/3

GLAZEV, P.G., inzh.; SLADKOSHTYEV, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; TELESOV, S...,
inzh.; OFENGENDEN, A.M., inzh.; SHULIKOV, T.E., kand.tekhn.nauk;
PURZOV, V.P., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiyet: KALINOV, A.V.; DRUZHININ,
I.I.; YELISEEV, A.V.; YEVILISHENY, V.B.; OSIPOV, V.G.; BABASHEV,
Yu.Z.; SITIV'KO, A.N.; ZELENOV, S.M.; GANFIM, V.Ya.; PITAT, N.V.;
VYSOTSKAYA, T.E.

Investigating the operation of multiple-pit continuous steel casting arrangements. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-tekhn. inst. met. no.7:133-142
'71. (Kirov 14:11)

(Continuous casting--equipment and supplies)

S/130/62/CCC/311/CC/012
ACCO/4101

AUTHORS: Glazkov, P. G., Chief Engineer, Murzov, K. P., Deputy Chief of the open-hearth shop for continuous steel casting, Kondratyuk, A. M., Deputy Chief of the continuous steel casting equipment

TITLE: Two-year experiments on continuous steel casting

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, no. 11, 1962, 19 - 31

TEXT: A four-machine unit for continuous steel casting has been operating for two years at the Donetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Donets Metallurgical Plant). The machine is intended for casting slabs of 120 x 300 to 210 x 1,000 mm size. The cast metal is cut into blanks and slabs. The vertical-type unit is 27 meters high. Each of the four machines is equipped with thin-walled 1.5 m high crystallizers. The equipment includes also roll-batteries, drawing stands, gas cutters, devices for the clamping of cut blank pieces, and for transporting and removing the slabs. Two intermediate 12-ton jadles are mounted over the crystallizers. At the present the steel on the described unit is cast into crystallizers of 125 x 700; 200 x 800 and 200 x 1,000 mm size with central jet supply; optimum metal teeming temperature is 1,620 - 1,640°C, and optimum

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Two year experiments on continuous steel casting

3/13/86/CX/R11/10112
AMG/MOR

temperature of preheating the intermediate billets is 1,150 - 1,170° C. Silicon needles 0.6 - 0.8 mm in size, with 1.5 - 1.8% Cr content and over 1.0% Ti, are fracturorines used in the intermediate billets. This is possible due to the selection of proper conditions of metal deoxidation in the billet, namely using 7 kg ferrumanganese, 4 kg Ti₂ ferro-silicic and 3 kg aluminum and 1 kg ferrum-titanium for deoxidizing 1 ton of low-carbon killed steels. The crystallizers are relatively durable and withstand 2 - 3 campaigns, with 1,000 tons cast at a per campaign. Optimum teeming rates are 0.35 - 0.65 m/min for 175 x 700 mm sections, 0.45 - 0.55 m/min for 200 x 800 mm and 0.4 - 0.5 m/min for 200 x 1,000 mm sections. The weight teeming rate for all sections is about 0.1 t/min and teeming time is 55 - 60 min for casting steel from a 1.4-ton ladle. Optimum cooling conditions are: 48 m³/h water supply for 200 x 800 mm ingots, and 36 m³/h for 175 x 700 mm ingots. The continuous steel casting technique made it possible to raise the production volume and to reduce rejects. Further improvements are being developed and concern improved durability of crystallizers, casting of steel with 0.19 - 0.30% C, and casting low-alloyed steels. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Donetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Donets Metallurgical Plant)
Card 2/2

GLAZKOV, P.G., inzh.; GRIGOR'YEV, F.N., inzh.; MURZOV, K.P., inzh.;
SLAVOCHTEYEV, V.T., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: MALAKHA, A.V.;
POKRASS, L.M.; DRUZHININ, I.I.; OSIPOV, V.G.; KONTRATYUK, A.M.;
POLYAKOV, I.V.; GOUDIYENKO, M.S.; PAVLOV, M.T.; KOPYTIN, A.V.;
PARASHCHENKO, R.A.; POTANIN, R.V.; AKHTYRSKIY, V.I.; BRUK, S.M.;
YEVTUSHENKO, V.V.; LEYTES, A.V.; STRILETS, V.M.

Continuous casting of 14-ton steel heats with four-channel
equipment. Stal' 2' no. 6; 601-50% Je 162. (MIRA 16:7)

ANDON'YEV, S.M., GLAZKOV, P.G. [deceased], KUCHIN, V.A., KONDRAT'YEV, Ye.M.;
LEVITASOV, Ya.M., MAKAROV, E.I., PANKRATOV, I.V.; PECHTY, N.I.;
POKPAS, L.M., POCHTMAN, A.M.; TERNER, F.A.; SHENGGAYN, F.I.;
SHKLYAR, T.I.; Prinimali uchastiyi: HERMAN, M.N.; VAFALOMEYEV,
F.L.; ROBIN, M.A., MOSSIYEVICH, G.I.; SAPIRO, V.S.; ALEKSEYEV,
L.M.; FOFONOVA, R.S.

Heating Martin furnaces with natural gas using reformers.
Gaz. prom. 9 no.11:14-17 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

GLAZKOV, P.I.

Work being done by the University of Technical Progress. Sudostroenie
29 no.6:69 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

I. Zamestitel' direktora Universiteta tekhnicheskogo progressa,
Nikolayev.
(Shipbuilding--Technological innovations)
(Adult education)

50 L'03422-67 PW117 R
ACC NR: AP6030241 (AN) SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/007/0032/0033

AUTHOR: Glazkov, P. N.

ORG: Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Plant Protection (Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Phytotoxic effect of vegadex on onion and dodder

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 7, 1966, 32-33

TOPIC TAGS: vegadex, onion, dodder, grey soil

ABSTRACT: In 1964-1965, experiments were made with vegadex (2-chloralil-N, N-dietilditiokarbamat containing 46.7% of o/v in grey soils of Dzhambul Oblast to find a herbicide for destroying the dodder which is very harmful to onion crops in the irrigated area of Kazakhstan. It was found that spraying of the soil with a 25 kg/ha dose of vegadex (500 l/ha of working solution) before sowing destroyed 94% of the dodder offshoots and sprouts. The thickness of the onion growth decreases by 37--38% at the time of harvesting, yet because the surviving onions develop better, the overall harvest increases 62.8% as compared to the control harvest. Tests made in 1965 showed that if vegadex penetrates the soil to depths

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UDC: 632.954;635.25

L 05122-67

ACC NR: AP6030241

of 1—2 cm, it destroys dodder completely, but also thins the onion offshoots by 88.6--94.6%. If vegadex is sprayed on the surface of the soil, 72.8% of the dodder is destroyed and thinning of onion offshoots is only 5.4%. Surface spraying is therefore considered to be the best method for destroying dodder. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [W.A. 50]

[GC]

SUB CODE: 02, 06, 07, 08/ SUBM DATE: 13Nov65/

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Card 2/2

GLAZKOV, P. N., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Effectiveness of varieties of phosphoric fertilizers in grassland crop rotation on light sod-podzolic soils." Moscow, 1960. 18 pp; (State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR for Chemistry, Scientific Inst of Fertilizers and Insect Fungicides im Ya. V. Samoylov); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 29-60, 126)

GLAZKOV, I.N.

Fused magnesium phosphate is an effective fertilizer in peaty turf
Podzolic soils. Zemledelie 23 no. 11; 64 pp., ill. (Engl. 14:12)

1. Solikamskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya optytnaya stantsiya.
(Podsol) (Magnesium phosphates)

BONDARENKO, N.M.; GLAZKOV, P.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Chemical weed control in Kazakhstan. Tashch. rast. et vred. i
bol. 9 no. 4:3-4 '64. (MEFA 17:5)

1. Bachel'nik Kazakhstanskogo respublikanskogo "pravleniya
zashchity rasteniy (for Bondarenko). 2. Laboratoriya gerbiatsiirov
kazakskogo instituta zashchity rasteniy (for Glazkov).

卷之三

PARKER, BOBBY R. INFORMATION 259

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy
2nd: Geneva, 1958.

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh: Yadernyye reaktory i yadernaya energetika. (Reports of Soviet Scientists: Nuclear Reactors and Nuclear Power.) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1970. 707 p. (Series: Itch. vol. 2) Errata slip inserted. 8000 copies printed.

General Eds.: M.A. Dolzhikov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; A.K. Krabov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Vice-Rector, Institute of Mathematics, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; S.I. Lerner, Professor, Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in research and development work, especially for graduate students and advanced undergraduate students.

higher technical schools where reactor design is taught.

that have been issued on the subject. The six volumes contain the reports presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held September 17-24, 1958, in Geneva. The conference was organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The first two volumes consist of three parts. The first is devoted to power plants under construction in the Soviet Union; the second to the design of experimental and research reactors; and the third to experiments carried out on these. An effort is made to describe the physical and chemical processes involved in the production of nuclear fission energy, the methods used to construct nuclear reactors, and the applications of atomic energy in medicine, agriculture, and industry.

PART II. HISTORY

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010019-5"

YEZHOV, G.; GLAZKOV, V.

Lift-jack hoist for passenger cars and trucks. Avt.transp.34 no.3:
26 Mr '56. (Lifting jacks) (MLRA 9:7)

GLAZKOV, V. inshener.

Yak-12R airplane with dual controls. Grahodav. 12 no.9:25 S '55.
(MIRA 10:?)

(Aeronautics--Study and teaching)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010019-5

GLAZKOV, V., inzhener.

IAK-12M airplane. Grazhd.av. 13 no.3:23 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Airplanes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010019-5"

GLAZKOV, V.

84-9-23/47

AUTHOR: Glazkov, V., Engineer

TITLE: Yak-12A

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya, 1957, Nr 9, pp. 21-23

ABSTRACT: The Yak-12M aircraft has been used in air-chemical operations for a considerable period of time, but its capacity and range were limited. Now A. S. Yakovlev and his design crew have improved on this type. The new model will be known as Yak-12A and its serial production is being considered in the very near future. The wing is trapezoid in shape; its area has been decreased by 1.26 square meters. Each half of the wing is composed of front and rear spars, three stringers, 36 ribs and a leading edge airfoil. The rear spar is attached to the front spar at rib Nr 19. Between the front and the rear spar are fuel tanks, with a total capacity of 166 kg. The wing has ailerons, flaps, and an automatic slot consisting of sections, placed between ribs Nrs 19 and 35. Each section of the slot is suspended on three rockers; the central section has a rubber shock-absorber, 9 mm in diameter, which presses the slot toward the wing. The cantilever is attached to the fuselage by means of two butt joints, set up on the front and back spars. In distinct contrast to the Yak-12M, the cantilever of the Yak-12A is

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84-9-23/47

Yak-12A (cont.)

supported by only one strut and one counter-strut, against two and three, respectively, in the Yak-12M. The skin covering of the wing has also been modified, being supported by two pairs of ribbon bracings, whereas in Yak-12M it is supported by two struts and three pairs of bracings. The elevator and aileron control is also different in the new model: the sticks were replaced by a wheel. The mechanism of the wheel is installed between frames Nr. 1 and Nr. 2. Certain changes have also been made inside the cabin. Instruments are placed to give better control. The plane has a new electric fuel gage. The flare is now in the bow of the wing. The old air-pressure gages ПВД -954 were replaced by new ПВД -6M gages. The old ПО -500 transformer is replaced by the ПО -250 type. The МП -85 heater will be used more efficiently. The 8-inch oil radiator is also new. The capacity of the oil tank is 29 liters. The plane can transport three passengers and 40 kg of baggage, or, if used in rescue operations, it can accommodate two patients and a nurse. If used as a freight plane, it can take 250 kg of freight. Its takeoff speed is 80 km/hr; the takeoff run is 153 meters. The rate of climb at full load is 3.6 m/sec, 0.5 m/sec less than in the Yak-12M. The operating ceiling is 4 km. The gain in altitude is best at 130 km/hr, the operational speed at the above ceiling is 116 km/hr. The maximum speed is 215 km/hr, 35 km/hr more than the

Card: 2/4

84-9-23/47

Yak-12A (cont.)

maximum speed of the Yak-12M. A table shows the main comparative specifications of the Yak-12A and Yak-12M, based on a 500 km non-stop flight. Loaded weight: 1588 against 1450 kg; weight of the aircraft: 1059 against 1026 kg; service load remains unchanged, amounting to 109 kg (80 kg - pilot, 19 kg - oil, and 10 kg - service equipment); weight of fuel and commercial load - 420 kg against 315 kg; fuel supply (including emergency supply for one extra hour) - 133 against 138 kg; the commercial load, amounting to 287 (against 177) kg, is calculated as follows: 3 passengers against two (or 225 kg against 150), 30 kg of luggage (against 20 kg) and 32 kg extra (against 7 kg). The normal cruising speed of the new type is 170 km/hr against 140, the scheduled speed is 155 km/hr against 127. Productivity in ton/km per hour at a 65% load is 29 against 16. Fuel consumption in kg/hr is 31.5 against 28. The practical range, at an opposing wind of 10 km/hr, is from 600-800 km, all this at full load and with an extra hour's fuel supply. The theoretical maximum range is 1070 km. Maneuverability remains excellent allowing vertical banks up to 35° at a speed of 130-170 km/hr. The optimum gliding speed is 135-140 km/hr. The extent of retraction of the slat does not affect the trim of the aircraft. Landing with a

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84-9-23/47

Yak-12A (cont.)

40° flap is done at a speed of 90 km/hr. The landing run on a grass surface is 131 meters. The increased cruising speed of the Yak-12A makes the ton/km cost 8 rubles 50 kopeks lower than that of the Yak-12M. A photo and three diagrams accompany this article. The photo shows the new Yak-12A. The diagram on page 22 shows three cross-sectional views of the new plane; the diagram at the top of page 23 shows an assembly drawing of the Yak-12A; the diagram at the bottom of page 23 shows the comparative maximum speeds of the new and the old Yak-12.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

GLAZKOV, V., inzh.

Devices for checking and straightening connecting rods. Att. transp.
36 no.4:18-19 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Automobiles--Engines)

KARTASHOV, G.; GLAZKOV, V.; KUMEKOV, I.

Our suggestions. Prof.-tekh. obr. 17 no.7:17-18 Jl '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Direktor uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva No.1
(Stalingradskaya oblast'). 2. Zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-
proizvodstvennoy rabote (for Glazkov). 3. Zaveduyushchiy pedago-
gicheskim kabinetom (for Kumekov).
(Farm mechanization--Study and teaching)

GLAZKOV, V., inzh.

Operation of IAK-12k and IAK-12E airplanes in winter. Grazhd.
av. 12 no.11:23-24 N '55.
(MRA 15:2)
(Airplanes--Cold weather operation)

L 10514-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000729

8/0084/63/000/005/0010/0011

44

AUTHOR: Glazkov, V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Particulars of operation

SOURCE: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, no. 5, 1963, 10-11

TOPIC TAGS: An-24 turboprop, Il-14, Il-12, Il-2, An-24

ABSTRACT: The An-24 turboprop, which is intended for short- and medium-range flights, has excellent characteristics for local airports with small airfields and unpaved runways. The Il-14, Il-12, and Il-2 aircraft are being replaced by turboprop planes on interrepublic and interoblast flights and eventually will be replaced on intraoblast air routes. Table 1 of Enclosure comprises several characteristics of the An-24 and the piston-engine Il-14. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/8

AUTHOR: Glazkov, A. N., Kozachenko, P. I. SU/5x-51-52, 14

TITLE: The Use of the "ISS" Radiometer in Observing β -radiation
(Primenenie radiometra "ISS" dlya obnaruzheniya
 β -izlucheniya)

PUBLISHER: Sverdlovskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol. 4, No 8, p. 1053-1057
(USSR)

NOTES: This radiometer can be used to observe the soft β -rays from such isotopes as S^{35} , C^{14} , etc. To do this, however, a supplementary unit of measurement must be taken with the end-window counter, as is done with the "IM" radiometer. For this additional measurement a multiple-core cable is added to the apparatus. A photograph and a schematic diagram of the additional measuring apparatus is given. It is cylindrical in form and consists of two parts which are made of strong steel 3 mm thick and are screwed together. In this case the end-window counter of the "IM" counter is located. Counters with diameters of 6 to 10 mm can be used when low voltage (halogen) or high voltage is desired. There are 2 filters.

Cart 1/2

The Use of the "MISS" Radiometer in Observing
G-radiation

307/32-21-6-38,43

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS SSSR)

Card 2/2

DOV/120-59-4-48/53

AUTHORS: Mikheyev, N. B. and Glazkov, V. A.

TITLE: A Laboratory Cryostat

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 4 p 158 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Soviet cryostats are usually rather bulky and may not be always easily available. The present note describes construction of a cryostat for temperatures down to -40°C which can be easily prepared in a laboratory possessing a Heppler ultrathermostat or TS-1b. Fig 1 shows schematically the working principle of the cryostat. The ultrathermostat should be fitted with a contact thermometer for low temperatures, and it is connected to a coil of an electromagnetic valve, instead of to a heater. At temperatures higher than the required (set) temperature, the valve is open and the liquid (acetone) circulates freely between the thermostat and a refrigerator. The liquid is kept in motion by a centrifugal pump of the ultrathermostat. When the required temperature is reached the contact thermometer circuit is broken and the electromagnetic valve is closed by means of a relay;

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107/10-51-4-3/50

A Laboratory Cryostat

this stops the circulation of the liquid. When the liquid warms up in the thermostat the electromagnetic valve opens and the whole cycle is repeated. A cylindrical vessel with double walls is used as a refrigerator. This cylinder is made of galvanized iron and its dimensions are: 200 mm external diameter, 150 mm internal diameter, and 250 mm height. To insulate the cylinder thermally it was placed in a wooden box filled with sawdust. The cylinder was filled with acetone cooled with dry ice. The electromagnetic valve (Fig 2) is made of molybdenum glass. The inner (moving) part of the valve is a glass cylinder whose lower conical end fits the outer part of the valve. The interior of this glass cylinder is filled with annealed iron wire impregnated with BF-2 glue solution. When a current passes through the electromagnet coil outside the valve, the iron-filled cylinder is pushed down and this stops the flow of acetone. The electromagnet coil is designed to take 220 V, which is the working voltage of the ultrathermostat. Experimental tests of the cryostat showed that it works down to -30°C, holding the temperature constant to within $\pm 0.05^{\circ}\text{C}$. To accelerate cooling, dry ice may be placed both in the refrigerator and in the cooling liquid of the thermostat. To cool the cryostat

Card 2/3

AN/101-59-4-48/50

A Laboratory Cryostat

from +20°C to -15°C requires 30-40 min. The amount of dry ice required, including the initial cooling, of the liquid, is 10-12 kg for six hours' work in the region of -10 to -15°C. Note. This is a slightly altered translation.

There are 31 lines.

ASSOCIATION. Institut fizicheskoy khimii Ak. Nauk SSSR (Physical Chemistry Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1961.

Card 3/3

BURMISTROV, S.I.; GLAZKOV, V.I.

N-Iodoquinoneimines and N,N'-diiodoquinone diimines. Zhur. Obshchey
Khim. 22, 1004-7 '52.
(CA 47 no.13:6368 '53)

(MIRA 5: 8)

1. Ivanovsk Chem. Tech. Inst.

GLAZKOV, V.V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

N-Iodoquinopodine and N,N'-Methoxyquinopodine:
S. P. Dzhurinov and V. I. Glazkov (Ivanovo Inst. Chem.
Technol.). J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 22, 1050-61 (1952)
(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 47, 3163b. H. L. H.

5

(3)

MF
7-26-74

1. BURMISTROV, S. I. and GLAZKOV, V. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Imines
7. Arylsulfidyl-quinone imines. Zhur. ob. khim. 22 no. 10, 1952 "p. (864)
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

GLAZKOV, V. I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

(Arithio)guinone lignins. A. I. Bernistrov and V. I. Glazkov. J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 12, 1001-3 (1942) [see, (Third translation).—See C.A. 37, 6307a. H. L. H-

9-257
JPP

GLAZKOV, V.I.

Nuclear magnetic resonance study of molecular motion in
amylose, lichenin, and cellulose. Dokl. AN SS.R 142
no.2:387-388 Ja '62. (MIFA 15:2)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova. Predstavлено
академиком V.A.Karginym.
(Macromolecular compounds -Spectra)

GLAZKOV, V.I.

Effect of crystallinity, chain branching, and water content on
the shape of the nuclear magnetic resonance line of poly-
saccharides. Vysokom.sosed. 5 no.1:120-122 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova.
(Polysaccharides--Spectra)

GLAZKOV, V. I.

"Interaction Between the Circuits of Combined Cables." Sub 27 Mar 47,
Moscow Inst of Communication Engineers

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow
in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 58

LAZKOV V.

USSR .

Electrical methods for preventing the corrosion of mains.
V. Kotik and V. Glazkov, *Naučni Neftyanol Tekhnika i Strudel'stvo i Materiały*, No. 5, 34-41; *Referat, Zhur. Khim.*, 1954, No. 39000. -- Cathodic protection of mains with current from a rectifier and wind generators is outlined. Anodes made of Mg alloy ML-1 and having a special coating made of CaSO_4 15, MgSO_4 35, and clay 50% can also be used for cathodic protection. The danger of corrosion to buried mains by errant currents is emphasized. M. Hineh

DOPOSHENKO, P.G.; GLAZKOV, V.I., redaktor; MARTYNOVA, M.P., vedushchiy
redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual on electric measurements and protection of pipelines from
corrosion caused by vagrant currents] Rukovodstvo po elektricheskim
izmereniiam i zashchite truboprovodov ot korrozii, vyzyvaemoi
bluzhdaiushchimi tokami. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi
i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 41 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu
VNIIStrointseft'.
(Electric currents, Vagrant)
(Electrolytic corrosion)

GLAZKOV, V.I., inzhener (Moskva); KOTIK, V.G., inzhener (Moskva)

Cathodic protection station with a semiconducting thermoelectric generator. Strei.pred.neft.prem.l no.5:7-10 Jl '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Electrolytic corrosion) (Petroleum--Pipelines--Corrosion)

112-2-3592
Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957,
Nr 2, p.157 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Glazkov, V.I., Kotik, V.G., Doroshenko, P.V.

TITLE: Experience in Electrically Protecting Main Pipe Lines
from Soil Corrosion (Opyt primeneiya elektrozashchity
magistral'nykh truboprovodov ot podzemnoy korrozii)

PERIODICAL: Tr.Vses. n.-i. in-ta po str-vu, 1956, Nr 8, pp.97-123

ABSTRACT: The most effective system is insulation coating combined
with electrical protection. The corrosiveness of the
ground is determined by measuring the resistivity of
the ground through 50 to 100 m. Those sections of the

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112-2-3592

Experience in Electrically Protecting Main Pipe Lines (Cont.)

pipe line most subject to corrosion are likewise determined by measuring the transverse potential gradient. The all purpose УКИП-55 instrument is used in making all electrical measurements on the right of way and on the pipe line. The principal means of protection against soil corrosion are cathode protection installations and other protective installations. When there are local electric networks, rectifiers are used to feed the cathode-protection installations. When there are no local networks, wind-motor or Diesel-generator units are used. These units can be operated periodically to charge storage batteries. Graphite coated and carbon electrodes are used as grounding electrodes at cathode-protection installations.

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112-2-3592

Experience in Electrically Protecting Main Pipe Lines (Cont.)

The electrodes are set up in an activator in order to decrease resistance to current spread. Electrodes from magnesium-base, (МЛ-4 and МЛ-5) alloys, aluminum or zinc base alloys, or of pure zinc constitute the protective shield. The electrodes are placed 3 to 6 m from the pipe line in an activator (25 per cent magnesium sulfate, 25 per cent calcium sulfate and 50 per cent clay) and are connected to the pipe line. The advantage in using them is that they do not require a source of electric energy. Direct or polarized drainage, cathode protection installations, insulating flanges or electrodes are used to protect pipe lines in stray-current zones. The polarized drainage is designed to conduct a current of 100 to 200 amperes from the pipe line to the rail only. This is done by using polarized relays and mercury interrupters. Due to the possible generation of reverse currents, the use of solid rectifiers or the low-power ПЭД-39 and РПД-42 drainage units used on underground cables is not recommended. VNII Stroyneft'

Card 3/4

112-2-3592

Experience in Electrically Protecting Main Pipe Lines (Cont.)

has developed a cathode protection installation which is automatically cut out on the appearance of stray currents and with an excessive increase of negative potential on the pipe line. Protection is improved by reducing the longitudinal resistance of the rail network and by increasing the resistance to current spread (drainage, sleeper impregnation, rubble ballast, reducing the amount of grounded metal equipment connected with the rails.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: [Unspecified] eight titles.

D.S.K.

Card 4/4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010019-5

1174. INSPECTION OF PIPE LINES AGAINST CORROSION CAUSED BY GASEOUS
1174. INSPECTION LINES. Gasoline, gaso-
1174. nesous, nauch, fasted. Inst.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010019-5"

GLAZKOV, V.I., inzhener.

Measuring the current intensity in pipelines by the compensation
method. Trudy VNIISTROINeft' no.8:140-147 '56. (MLB 9:11)
(Pipelines) (Electric measurements)

GLAZKOV, Vsevolod Ivanovich, inzh.; DOROSHENKO, Petr Grigor'yevich,
inzh.; KOTIK, Viktor Gerasimovich, inzh.; TSIKHEMAN, L.Ya.,
red.; SOLGANIK, G.Ya., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.
red.

[Protection of main pipelines against underground corrosion]
Zashchita magistral'nykh truboprovodov ot podzemnoi korrozii.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1960. 244 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Pipelines--Corrosion)

GLAZKOV, V.I., inzh.; ZINEVICH, A.M., inzh.

Inspection of the quality of the insulation of main pipelines.
Stroi.truboprov. 7 no.9:3-6 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Pipelines) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

GLAZKOV, V.I., inzh.

Investigating the electrical method for determining the points
of breakthrough in the anticorrosion insulation of pipelines
without drilling in trenches. Trudy VNIIG 1971:104-126 '63.
(MIRA 18.3)

GLAZKOV, V.I.

Electric method of uncovering "through" damage in insulation
coatings of operational pipelines. Inst. set. 1 no.2:214-223
Mr-Ap '65. (MFA 18:6)

1. Vsego sushchivayushchih v poiskakh po elektricheskym
magistral'nykh truboprovodov.

GLAZKOV, V.I.; KOTIK, V.G.

Display at the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National
Economy of new equipment for the protection of pipelines against
electrolytic corrosion. Zashch. met. 1 no.2:254 Mr-Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

KASHCHEYEV, V.N., kand.fiz.-mat. nauk; GLAZKOV, V.M., inzh.

Wear of metals in a flow of abrasive particles of various
hardness. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.8:132-138 '60.
(NIRA 13:9)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut.
(Mechanical wear)

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

AUTHORS: Glazov, V. N. and Borisov, V. A.

TITLE: A Device for the Automatic Loading of the Specimen in
Measuring Microhardness

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1963, Vol. 3, No. 12,
pp. 1420-1422

TEXT: The authors constructed and manufactured a simple device to the apparatus ПМТ-3 (PMT-3), which warrants the uniform reduction or increase of the diamond pyramid during an exactly determined time when loading or unloading the specimen. Fig. 1 shows the apparatus PMT-3 with the device mentioned. On the main stay of the apparatus, a bracket is fastened, to which, in turn, a controllable motor with a reducer is fitted. The transmission of the rotatory motion from the reducer to the indenter is brought about with the aid of a belt transmission; on the axes of the indenter and of the reducer two special gears are fitted (Fig. 2), which warrant the uniform transmission of the motion. The effect produced by the loading method upon the spread of the results during microhardness tests was studied

Card 1/2

A Device for the Automatic Loading of the
Specimen in Measuring Microhardness

S/032/60/076/012/027/036
B020/B036

on pure aluminum of the type AB-0000 (AV-0000) (99.998% Al). The measured results were statistically evaluated; from these data, the diagrams were drawn (Fig. 3). In automatic loading, the spread of data is much less than in the case of manual loading. The article gives the results of comparative studies, which were carried out on the same aluminum single crystals in the case of manual and automatic loading, using different loads, beginning from 0.5 g. B. Ya. Petrenko is mentioned. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov of the Academy
of Sciences USSR)

Card 2/2

21321

S/143/60/000/012/005/007

A163/AC26

17 4410

AUTHORS: Kashcheyev, V. N., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Glazkov, V. M., Engineer

TITLE: Comparative resistance to wear of some metals in a flow of abrasive particles at increased temperatures

PERIODICAL: Energetika, no. 12, 1960, 74 - 77

TEXT: The article deals with the resistance to wear of some metals in a flow of abrasive particles at increased temperatures. The author furnishes data on experimental tests carried out with the following types of steel being used in engineering and boiler construction: 20-type steel subjected to thermal treatment by tempering on laminar and granular perlite; 15XM (15KhM), 310 (E10), Г13 (G13), X12 (Kh12), CX8 (SKh8M) and 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steels; and BM20 (VK20) hard alloy. The wearing tests were performed with the help of an installation shown on Figure 1. OKC(OKS) grain, having a hardness of $N_0 \approx 2,100$ kg/mm² and a size of 500 - 600 mk, slowly and evenly reached the cylindrical surface of the disc via hopper (1), a

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Card 1/5

21321

Comparative resistance to wear of

S/143/60/000/012/005/C07
A163/A026

special device (2), and a vertical tube (3). The steel disc (4) rotated at a speed of $n = 3,500$ revolutions per minute. The metals to be tested were fastened into wedge-shaped notches on the circumference of the disc. They had the form of laminae with a cylindrical working surface of 15 x 20 mm. The overall diameter of the disc was 120 mm and the linear speed of the disc rim points 22 m/sec. The disc was set up in an electric furnace (5) lined on the inside to keep the temperature on an even level. The escaping grain was recovered by container (6) and used again, since its abrasive power remained unchanged. The temperature was maintained with the help of LATP (LATR) operating with an accuracy of $\pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ and fixed with thermocouple (7). The 20-type steel on laminar perlite was tempered at 800°C for 30 minutes and subsequently cooled down at a rate of 15 - 20 degrees per hour by passing the critical points. The tempering on the globular perlite had been carried out at 770°C for minutes with subsequent cooling at a rate of 60-70 degrees per hour. In the course of each test, lasting for 180 - 190, 4 kg of grain was used. The wear of the inserts was determined with an analytical balance and by hydrostatical weighing. The VK20 alloy possesses the best wear-resisting properties, and the 20-type steel, tempered on globular per-

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21321

S/143/60/000/012/005/007

A163/A026

Comparative resistance to wear of

lite, the lowest, according to the results obtained. It is interesting to note that, if the initial hardness of the VK20 alloy is about 10 times higher than that of the 20-type steel, the wear of the latter is greater by only 3.6 times at 500°C, and by 5 times at 20°C. In spite of the considerable mechanical differences between the materials selected, the wear of the metals in the abrasive flow did not make them so much different from one another. It may be assumed that the resistance to wear of the 1Kh18N9T, SKh8M and Kh12 steels, and that of the VK20 alloy, is mainly due to their low corrosion at 500°C. In fact, when rotating the disc with the metal pieces at an ambient air temperature of 500°C for 180 minutes without feeding of grains, the weight of the 20-type, 15KhM, E10, and G13 steels decreased by 0.1 - 4.2 mg, that of the Kh12 steel and VK20 alloy increased by 0.4 - 1.1 mg, and the weight of the SKh8M and 1Kh18N9T steels remained unchanged. The author concludes by pointing out that the highly-manganese G13 steel did not reveal any high wear-resisting properties, although its hardness increased after tempering and cooling during test intervals, while that of other materials decreased. There are 4 figures and 6 Soviet references.

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21321

S/143/60/000/012/005/007
A163/A026

Comparative resistance to wear of

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva(Siberian Physicotechnical Scientific Research Institute at the Tomsk State University im. V. V. Kuybyshev).

PRESENTED: at the meeting of the staff members of the Department for the Physics of Solids

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1960

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X

Card 4/5

S/145/60/000/008/008/008
D211/D304

AUTHORS: Kashcheyev, V.N., Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, and Glazkov, V.M., Engineer

TITLE: Wear of metals in a stream of abrasive particles of various hardness

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1960, 132 - 138

TEXT: The article deals with the resistance to wear of commercially pure metals subjected to the impacts of abrasive particles of various hardness. The wear resistance of Pb, Bi, Sn, Sb, Al, Cd, Mg, Zn and steels C60H (S60N) and Cr37 (St37) were investigated using coal, slate, calcite, magnesite and OKC₁ (OKS₁) as the abrasive.

The wear of these metals was a function of the hardness of the abrasive, the modulus of elasticity i.e. Young's modulus of the material, and also the coefficient of rigidity of the lattice K. The author states that the wear, expressed in mm³, of metals of various hardness rises sharply if the hardness of the abrasive is compara-

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Wear of metals in a stream of ...

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D211/D304

ble with that of the metal. A further increase in the hardness of the abrasive does not lead to an appreciable increase in wear. The wear resistance of metals, expressed as the reciprocal of wear i.e. $1/\text{mm}^3$ in general is directly proportional to the hardness of the metal and also to the magnitude of the interatomic forces. The coefficient of rigidity of the lattice is proportional to the product of the atomic mass m and Debye temperature Θ . The wear resistance is a direct function of the product $m\Theta$. If the wear resistances of the above mentioned metals are plotted in a rectangular system of coordinates, as a function of Young's modulus and the product $m\Theta$, a graph consisting of a series of straight lines, joined end to end, is obtained. The rate of increase in wear resistance is less steep for softer materials Pb, Bi, Sn, etc. than for harder metals such as Ni, Cu, etc. The mechanism by which the wear takes place when metals are subject to impacts of abrasive particles, is analogous to the process of cutting. The author concludes that an appreciable increase in wear resistance can be achieved if the hardness of the metal is much greater than that of the abrasive. There are 6 figures and 2 tables and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

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Wear of metals in a stream of ...

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D211/D304

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut (Siberian
Physico-Technial Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 18, 1960

Card 3/3

10 9230 also 1418, 4016.

22521
S/139/61/000/002/016/018
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Kashcheyev, V. N. and Glazkov, V. M.

TITLE: Resistance to Abrasion and the Bond Forces of the Metal Lattice

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1961, No.2, pp.156-159

TEXT: Wear of a metallic surface as a result of impacts by abrasive particles on its surface is a recurring problem. Whilst in some cases the aim is to increase the resistance to abrasive wear, in others it may be desirable to increase the abrasive effect of the moving mineral particles. V. D Kuznetsov and V. N. Kashcheyev (Ref.1) described experiments on the wear of technically pure annealed metals by a flow of abrasive particles carried out for the purpose of determining the relation between the wear resistance, the hardness and the Young modulus of metals. The results did not yield an unequivocal dependence of the wear resistance on the hardness and the Young modulus (data from the literature). However, the graphs show a general tendency of an increase in the resistance to wear with increasing hardness and Card 1/6

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Young modulus. The investigations of M. M. Khrushchov and M. A. Babichev (Refs. 2-6) showed that for pure metals in the annealed state there is a direct proportionality between the relative resistance to wear and hardness. Spoor and Newcombe assume that the wear resistance of metals will depend on the elastic properties. According to them, the abrasion wear will be the lower the higher the modulus of elasticity. According to B. M. Rovinskiv (Ref. 10) a square relation exists between the resistance to abrasive wear and the modulus of elasticity. According to M. M. Khrushchov and M. A. Babichev (Ref. 13) the following relation applies to a large number of metals, alloys and minerals in the case of wear by rigidly embedded abrasive grains:

$$\epsilon = \text{const } E^{1.3}$$

where ϵ - relative resistance to wear, E - modulus of elasticity. According to the data of the authors of this paper, the relations governing the destruction of metals by freely hitting abrasive grains differ from those pertaining to embedded abrasive grains.

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Therefore, experiments were carried out for the purpose of establishing a relation between the abrasive wear by means of a stream of abrasive particles and the modulus of elasticity determined directly on the specimens subjected to wear tests. According to K. V. Savitskiy (Ref.15) the resistance of metals and alloys to abrasive wear depends not only on the strength of the interatomic bond but also on the structural state. In the case of considerable temperature rise, the structural factor may be predominant. From this point of view metals and alloys which are in the metastable state are of particular interest. It is necessary to assume that only under otherwise equal conditions will the wear resistance be determined unequivocally by the interatomic bond forces. The experiments were carried out with annealed specimens of Pb, Mg, Sb, Bi, Zn, Sn, Cd, Ni, Al, Cu and low carbon (0.04%) steel which were in the form of linings of equal dimensions with cylindrical active surfaces of 13 x 21 mm². These linings were fixed onto the periphery of a bronze disc of 120 mm diameter. The wear tests were carried out at room temperature by means of a test-rig as shown in Fig.1. A certain charge (3 kg per

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experiment) of abrasive grains of 500-600 μ was poured into the bunker 1 and allowed to pass at a slow rate, using a special device 2 with a vibrating needle, through a rectangular cross-section vertical tube from a height of 50 cm, onto a disc rotating at 600 r.p.m. and carrying the specimens under test. The gap between the front wall tip of the tube and the rotating disc was about 4 to 5 times smaller than the average dimension of the used grain, therefore, the air flow which was drawn into the gap could turn the falling grains about their centre of gravity without carrying them away. The slow rate of feeding the abrasive grains was necessary to prevent the bouncing off grains from screening falling grains. The wear of the specimens was determined by weighing with an accuracy of up to 0.1 mg. The bouncing off grains from the internal space 5 were collected in the container 6 and recirculated. The obtained results are plotted in terms of the resistance to wear, $1/\text{mm}^3$, vs. modulus of elasticity, kg/mm^2 , in Fig.2. Each point represents the average of 5 to 10 experiments. The modulus of elasticity was determined by ultrasonics in the Physics Laboratory of the Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute), using a device designed by the

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Resistance to Abrasion and ...

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E073/E535

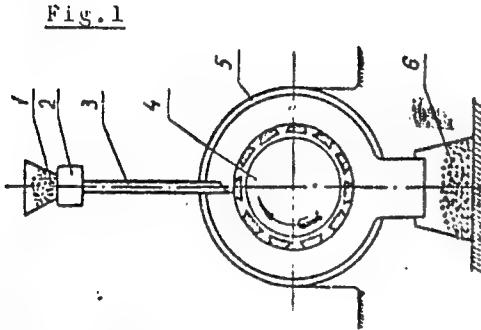
Senior Lecturer A. A. Botaki. The following values of the Young moduli E , kg/mm² were obtained: Pb ~ 1300, Bi ~ 3000, Mg ~ 4330, Cd ~ 5465, Sn ~ 5640, Sb ~ 6090, Al ~ 7100, Zn ~ 10030, Cu ~ 12550, Ni ~ 21220, Fe ~ 21810. It can be seen that the resistance increases with the Young modulus. The results also show a linear increase in the resistance to abrasion with increasing rigidity, K , of the crystal lattice. Plotting the dependence of K (or the value $m\theta^2$ which is proportional to K) on the elasticity modulus (experimental values), it can be seen that the relation between these is reasonably linear. The modulus of elasticity and the characteristic temperature are characteristics of the bond forces of the crystal lattice; they show little dependence on the temperature and on the structure, which does not apply to the resistance to wear. Although there is no accurate and unequivocal relation, it can be stated that, generally speaking, there is a close relation between these values and the resistance to abrasive wear will be the higher the higher the modulus of elasticity or the value of $m\theta^2$. There are 4 figures and 15 references: all Soviet.

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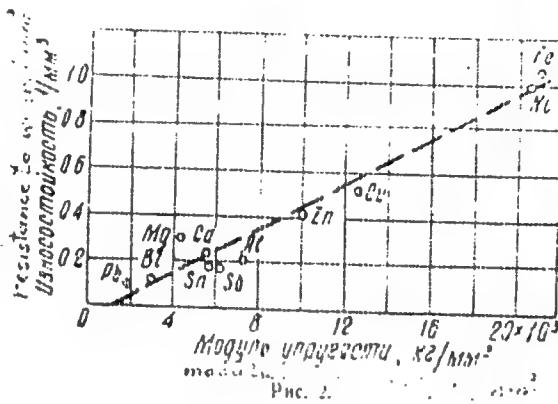
Resistance to Abrasion and ...

21521
5/139/61/000/COM/016/018
3073/E535ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut pri
Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V. V. Kuybysheva
(Siberian Physico-Technical Institute at the
Tomsk State University imeni V. V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1960



Card 6/6



KASHCHEYEV, V.N., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk; SIAZKOV, V.M., inzh.

Mechanism of the destruction of a metallic surface by the free impact
of an abrasive particle. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 4 no.4:80-85
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
pri Tomskom universitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva. Predstavlena otdelom
fiziki tverdogo tela.
(Mechanical wear) (Metals)

KASHCHEYEV, V. N.; GLAZKOV, V. M.

Abrasive wear of prestressed nickel. Fiz. met. i metalloved.
14 no.4:608-612 O '62. (MIRA 1:10)

1. Sibirs'kiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut.

(Nickel—Cold working)
(Mechanical wear)

GLAZOV, V.M.; CHIZHEVSKAYA, S.N.

Some physical properties of gallium arsenide and indium arsenide
in the region of melting and the fluid state. Fiz.tver.tela 4
no.7:1841-1845 J1 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A.Baykova, Moskva.
(Gallium arsenide) (Indium arsenide)

L 06481-67 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c). WH/JD
ACC NR: AP6028293

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/006/0976/0979

AUTHOR: Glazov, V. M.; Krestovnikov, A. N.; Yevseyev, V. A.

?/

/3

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Study of the thermal emf's of group V chalcogenides in the solid and liquid state

IV

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 6, 1966, 976-979

TOPIC TAGS: thermal emf, bismuth compound, antimony compound, telluride, selenide

ABSTRACT: The differential thermal emf's of the compounds Bi_2Te_3 , Bi_2Se_3 , Sb_2Te_3 and Sb_2Se_3 were studied over a wide temperature range (up to 1000°C) in the solid and liquid state. A substantial drop in thermal emf on melting was observed; this is attributed to an increase in the carrier concentration and an equalization of the electron and hole mobilities. The magnitude of this drop is decreased by the "anionic" replacement by a lighter element, due to the tendency of the thermal emf to increase in the liquid phase as Te is replaced by Se. It is shown that the sign of the thermal emf of Sb_2Se_3 and Bi_2Se_3 changes after superheating in the liquid state. A correlation was observed between the nature of the temperature dependence of the thermal emf and the electrical conductivity in the solid phase at high temperatures in Sb_2Te_3 ; this is thought to be due to a decrease in deviations from stoichiometry in the Sb_2Te_3 phase as the temperature rises. On the whole, data on the thermal emf of the

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UDC: 537.311.33

L 06481-67

ACC NR: AP6028293

chalcogenide melts studied indicate a certain degree of metallization of the bonds on melting, particularly in Bi_2Te_3 . Orig. art. has 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 13Oct65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 002

Cord 2/2 MFC

LEVENETS, N.P.; SAMARIN, A.M.; SEMIKIN, I.D.; KAZAKOV, V.E.; BEMBINEK, Ye.I.;
PANYUKHNO, L.G.; SVINOLOBOV, N.P.; AVERIN, S.I.; SMIRNOV, V.M.;
ZELENSKIY, V.D.; LAYKO, B.G.; TISHCHENKO, O.I.; OKHRIMOVICH, B.P.;
DANILOV, A.M.; TISHKOV, Yu.Ya.; PANOV, M.A.; MARKELOV, A.I.;
PETROV, A.K.; VASILEVSKIY, P.A.; PASYUK, K.I.; NESTEROV, V.I.;
KHRUSTAL'KOV, L.A.; GLAZKOV, V.S.; MAKAGON, V.G.; FOMIN, G.G.;
TRISHCHENKO, V.D.; KORZH, V.P.; SUYAROV, D.I.; APSEYEV, A.V.;
PAVLYUCHENKO, A.A.; ZHADAYEV, V.G.; KONDORSKIY, R.I.; MOROZOVA,
I.A.; KOCHETOV, V.V.; PRUZHINER, V.L.; MALEVICH, I.A.;
MALIOVANOV, D.I.; ZAKOVRYASHIN, I.I.; NOVSKIY, I.S.; NOVIKOVA,
V.P.; GRISHIN, K.N.; MOSKOVSKAYA, M.L.; KORNEYEV, B.M.

Inventions. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:75-76 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

L 24819-65 ENT(d) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP50014685

8/0020/64/241/001/0033/0036

AUTHOR: Glazkov, V. V.

TITLE: A class of finite homomorphisms

SOURCE: AM SSSR. Doklady, v. 158, no. 1, 1964, 33-36

TOPIC TAGS: homomorphism

Abstract: A generalized character is a finite homomorphism whose summatory function $S(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} b(n)$, where $b(n)$ is a finite homomorphism of natural order, satisfies the condition $S(x) = \alpha x + O(1)$, where α is a constant which is usually complex. A character is said to be principal if $\alpha \neq 0$ and is nonprincipal otherwise.

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L 24819-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004685

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet

Card 2/2

GLAZKOV, Ye. N.; SKOBREYEV, I. K.

Kinetics of the oxidation of sulfides in a fluidized bed. Trudy
Vost. Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.41:145-150 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Irkutskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

(Sulfides—Metallurgy) (Fluidization)

GLAZKOV, YE. N., CAND TECH SCI, "INVESTIGATION OF OXIDIZING ROASTING OF GOLD-BEARING ARSENOPYRITE CONCENTRATES IN A REHMING LAYER." IRKUTSK, 1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED RSFSR. IRKUTSK POLYTECH INST. CHAIR OF METALLURGY OF PRECIOUS METALS. IRKUTSK ONNKh. [SOVIET OF NATIONAL ECONOMY]. IZOTRREDMET [IRKUTSK STATE SGI RES INST OF RARE METALS]). (KL-DV, 11-61, 218).

-134-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010019-5

GLAZKOV, Ye.N., ANTONOV, A.S.

Hydrometallurgy of lead products by the amine leaching method. TSvet.
met. 36 no.12:28-32 D 163, (MIRA 17:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010019-5"

SAMKOV, Ye.A.; CHALOVA, L.A.; ISKANDEROV, E.M.; DEMIDOV, L.A.; GLAZKOV, Ye.N.

Selenium distribution in the Altyn-Topkan sulfuric acid
industry. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 9 no.4:70-74 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Sredazniprosvetment.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010019-5

AKHIEZER, V. A.; KARLINSKII, R.E.; CHAZOVA, I.A.; VSELOVSKII, I. M.

Process for dressing copper-tin alloys for casting
and their use. 338. Ser. tehn. nauk 6 no. 6(1973) 103
(USSR)

U.S. Patent Office - submitted. Submitted May 1, 1975.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010019-5"

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010019-5

GLASSOW, Dr., Dr. L.

Dr. A. F. GLASSOW
Dr. L. GLASSOW

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